

XXVIII

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY, MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## GOTHAM'S DAY

Great Celebration of the New  
Yorkers Yesterday.

MESSAGES OF GOOD WILL

The Imperial City of the East Compliments  
the Gate City of the South.

NEW YORK BIDS US GOD SPEED

Highly Interesting Exercises in the  
Exposition Auditorium.

AN IMPOSING STREET PARADE

Mayor William L. Strong Pays a Trib-  
ute to the South.

HON. SETH LOW'S ELUQUENT ORATION

After the Exercises Mayor Strong Re-  
ceived in the New York State  
Building—Ladies Received.New York city carried the day yesterday.  
Her vast army of distinguished citizens,  
headed by Mayor William L. Strong, have  
shaken the hand of Atlanta in cordial  
greeting and have taken possession of the  
bosom of our people.The old friendship that has stood for  
years was firmly sealed yesterday and the  
two cities, New York of the east and New  
York of the south, will hereafter be the  
best of friends. The coming of the delega-  
tion from New York has been one of the  
most pleasant features of the exposition.The entire party from the eastern metrop-  
olis has been royally received, but as  
important as the Atlanta, the hospitality  
of the Gothamites could not be surpassed.New York did not come to make a dis-  
play. This impression has been made by  
every member of the distinguished party.The good people of the great bustling im-  
perial center of commerce and finance  
came to congratulate Atlanta and the  
south. They made no noise about their  
coming. They came almost unannounced  
and with them they brought sincere greet-  
ings to the land of sunshine and hospitali-  
ty. Their visit has not been without sig-  
nificance, for they have forever welded  
the two great cities together and the kind  
words of cheer and good will have reached  
a tender chord in the heart of every At-  
lantian.New York has complimented Atlanta with  
one of the most distinguished representa-  
tives that has ever set foot on  
southern soil. Headed by her reform  
mayor, William L. Strong, have come  
many distinguished and enterprising men.  
The business side of the city has been  
well represented. In fact, all who claim  
New York as their home are business  
men.The social circle of the metropolis has  
been seen without reservation and  
some of the social lights of the city have  
been entertained by the ladies of Atlanta.  
Her soldiers, famous for their chivalry,  
have come with the party. The militia  
of the city and the state and an elegant  
representation by the way, have won the  
admiration of the wearers and lovers of  
the gray of the southern uniform. The  
army of Gothamites will have left the city  
in the short time in which they have  
been the guests of Atlanta. They have  
made for themselves a warm place in the  
realm of all.

Brilliant Street Parade.

The parade from New York to the  
exposition grounds yesterday morning was  
one of the best from a military stand-  
point ever seen on the streets of Atlanta.Many clergymen, presented a magnificent  
display of the city's resources. The  
beautiful street they are cheered by the  
thousands who had gathered to see them.  
The horses, which were shipped direct from  
New York last week, are the property of  
the members of the squadron and have  
been thoroughly trained. They exhibited  
almost the intellect of a human and kept  
perfectly in line.The Governor's Horse Guards and the  
Gate City Guard both acted as escort to  
the visiting cavalrymen. The two Atlan-  
tians, organizations rivaled the visitors, and  
received a liberal amount of applause.The parade was formed in front of the  
Aragon hotel at 11 o'clock. The cavalry  
marched into the city early in the morning  
from the At-Lane shop, where their  
trains have been stationed since their ar-  
rival in Atlanta last Friday night. The  
city was reached via Edgewood avenue  
and from the Equitable building up Pen-  
cance to the Aragon. The Gate City Guard  
marched at the army on Peachtree  
street and in gallant array to the  
Aragon. There the two companies were  
by the Governor's Horse Guards.The band of Squadron A, mounted as  
were the troops, headed the long proces-  
sion and played inspiring marches as the  
procession made their way to the grounds.  
The Gate City Guard, under command of  
Major Burke, led by the Fifth Infantry  
band, was the first to leave the Aragon.  
The Guard carried arms, and as they pas-  
sed down the street, the people who lined  
the sidewalks shouted and waved their  
handkerchiefs at the soldiers. They were  
not a break, not a mistep, but the Guard  
marched down in solid phalanx with the  
finest discipline. Following the Guardwas the band of Squadron A, which pre-  
ceded the cavalrymen. The Governor's  
Horse Guards brought up the rear, and  
were followed by the carriages containing  
Mayor Strong and his party.

The Parade Was Imposing.

Down the broad asphalt the procession  
moved. Both bands played alternately and  
the martial airs were almost drowned with  
the cheers of the people who applauded  
the movements of the military. Squadron  
A was given a rousing reception, which  
amounted to an ovation before the grounds  
were reached. At every corner people  
crowded to get a glimpse of the cavalcade.  
Women stood in the crowd and waved their  
umbrellas and handkerchiefs in admiration.Out Peachtree street and into Wilson ave-  
nue the procession marched. When the  
Alcázar hotel was reached the military  
feature of the parade halted and were  
drawn up to one side to allow the car-  
riages to pass. There was a long line of  
carriages filled with distinguished guests  
and the occupants of the carriages were  
saluted by the soldiers as they were driven  
past.When the last carriage had been driven  
by the soldiers fell in and brought up the  
rear. The bands played "Dixie" and  
"Yankee Doodle" as they entered the  
grounds. Through the Wilson avenue gateThe Young Woman Who Attempted  
Suicide.

IS IN SUCH A CRITICAL CONDITION

That Her Ante-Mortem Statement Has  
Been Taken—A Suicide and  
Double Murder.Brooklyn, N. Y., November 25.—(Special.)  
Miss Minnie Arnett, the young woman  
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Christian F. Winkler's handsome resi-  
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## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Happenings of the Day in the City  
of Churches.

MISS ARNETT'S STATEMENT

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from communistic. Dr. Abbott's subject

was Christianity and communism.

Suddenly Acquired Wealth.

Mabel Laura Ranselle, the daughter of a  
negro coachman living at 201 Waverly av-  
enue, which at Wilson's park on Pier-  
pont street by the David A. Healy Associa-  
tion of the third ward.

Congressman Ate and Made Merry.

The republican congressman-elect on  
Long Island was tendered a dinner Sat-  
urday night at Wilson's park on Pier-  
pont street by the David A. Healy Associa-  
tion of the third ward.

Dedication of the Bacchus Window.

A memorial window in memory of Mrs.  
G. Bacchus was dedicated yesterday in  
the Protestant Episcopal church of the in-  
carnation. Mrs. Bacchus was the beloved  
wife of the present pastor of the church.

What Might Have Been.

Edwin M. Green, according to a recent  
interview, is inclined to think that he  
might have won the majority had his  
party worked more earnestly.

MANY FRIENDS DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. McCormick's illness prevents a  
Church wedding.New York, November 25.—On Thursday  
last Mr. Harold F. McCormick was taken  
with a severe cold, resulting in an attack  
of pleurisy. It was fully expected that he  
would sufficiently recover to be married to  
Miss Rockefeller in the church tomorrow,  
as announced, but late this afternoon a  
consultation was held with his physicians  
who decided that he would be incurring  
serious risks of pneumonia in leaving his  
room.For this reason it becomes necessary to  
announce that the ceremony cannot take  
place at the church, but will be performed  
at the appointed hour at Mr. McCormick's  
apartment, the immediate members of the  
family only being present. The wedding  
reception will take place at the residence  
of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, No.  
4 West Fifty-fourth street, at half-past 12  
o'clock, as previously announced.Among the friends of the Rockefellers  
and McCormicks there was great disap-  
pointment and much sympathy expressed  
tonight when the illness of the young man  
became known. Elaborate preparations  
had been made for the wedding, which  
promised to rank in brilliancy with the  
Paget-Whitney and Marlborough-Vander-  
bilt marriages. The marriage was to have  
been solemnized at noon tomorrow in the  
Fifth Avenue Baptist church, and the  
beautiful edifice was to have been magnifi-  
cently decorated for the ceremony. Over a  
thousand invitations had been issued and  
altogether a great social function was  
looked forward to.A hundred or more invited guests had  
arrived from Chicago, and there were scores  
more from Cleveland, Baltimore, Buffalo  
and other cities.This evening the members of both fami-  
lies were kept busy notifying friends of  
the change in programme. The bride and  
groom-elect expressed their regret at being  
compelled to disappoint their friends, but  
they said there was no other course to  
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## SPANISH ROUTED.

The Report of a Recent Battle Has  
Reached New York.

CUBANS WON HANDS DOWN

General Aldave Is Reported to Have  
Been Killed.

THE NUMBER OF KILLED IS PLACED AT 600

It Is Said to Have Been the Largest  
Battle Up to Date—Maceo Won  
the Day for Cuba.New York, November 25.—A Cuban mes-  
senger who arrived at the quarters of the  
Cuban junta in this city late this afternoon  
direct from the seat of the revolution re-  
ported that on November 19th one of the  
largest battles fought since the beginning  
of the present trouble took place. The newsThe battle occurred at Taguascowa,  
a town in the interior of Cuba. The Spanish  
forces engaged consisted of 10,000 men, while  
the Cubans had but about 4,000. The Span-  
iards were led by Generals Vales, Luque  
and Aldave and General Masimo Gomez led  
the Cubans. The Cubans had a most favor-  
able position at the foot of a hill. For thirty-  
six hours the opposing forces fought, but  
the Spaniards were unable to drive the  
Cubans back.The latter, however, could do no more  
than hold their own. Finally, just at a  
critical moment, General Antonio Maceo,  
of the Cuban army, came rushing in with  
a force of 3,500 men. With the aid of this  
reinforcement the Spaniards were quickly  
routed. The Cubans then advanced toward  
Trinidad and Cienfuegos.General Aldave is reported to have been  
killed in the battle, and the total number  
of killed and wounded is placed at 600.  
General Gomez secured 500 rifles and a large  
amount of ammunition. This is believed  
to be the biggest battle of the revolution—  
larger than that of Bayamo, several  
months ago, in which General Campos  
was wounded.

Should Be More Careful.

DE LOME CAUSED CARLISTE TO  
MAKE A BREAK.A Suspected Schooner Was Stopped  
and Then Released—The Captain  
Refuses to Accept Release.Washington, November 25.—Secretary  
Carlisle today ordered the release of the  
schooner James W. Foster, detained at  
New York, on suspicion of carrying arms  
to start on a filibustering expedition. Later  
in the day the treasury department was  
informed that the captain of the Foster  
had refused to accept her release. The in-  
formation was forwarded to Attorney Gen-  
eral Harmon, and he will instruct the gov-  
ernment officials having charge of the







12 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA

## \$20 OVERCOAT

For that price we sell a fine blue Melton, plain or silk lining, that can't be excelled for durability, style and comfort. It is the very climax of perfection and the dressiest of the dressy. Other styles at the same price. All styles and all prices are represented in our stock. Glad to

have everybody examine and compare. The more comparison the greater our sales.

**Stewart, Cole & Caliaway,**

CLOTHES, HATS, HABERDASHERY,  
26. WHITEHALL STREET.

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**OPPIUM AND WHISKY**

## OPPIUM AND WHISKY HABITS CURED,

By B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Office 104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga

**Used One Bottle of Morphine in Six Days.**

Newman, Ga., March 22, 1885.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and am in better health than I have been in five years. I advise all persons in the morphine habit to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He can surely cure as he has cured me.

F. M. McELROY.

**Saved from a Drunkard's Grave.**

West Union, S. C., March 19, 1885.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: I have never will, for I have forgotten your name, but I never will, for I have forgotten your name. I have saved me from a drunkard's grave. I do not understand how you medicine did it, but it and nothing else did the good work.

J. C. MICKLER, septi-am

**PRICE \$1.25.**

**DELKIN'S**  
69 Whitehall St.

DO

**You Want**

**A SUIT OF FURNITURE**

For your Parlor, Drawingroom, Diningroom, Library, Bedroom, Sittingroom, Office, or any odd nooks for you use in Cottages or Balconies.

We are showing the largest assortment in late style hard wood goods ever placed in any Southern salesroom, and the prices are correct.

Chamberlin,  
Johnson  
& Co.

**RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.**  
**A Favorite Receives a Severe Defeat**  
 and So Did His Backer.

New Orleans, November 25.—Despite the rainy weather, a good sized crowd attended the second day's racing of the Crescent City Jockey Club's meet. Two favorites, a second choice and two outsiders.

Leo Mayer arrived here today and made a good winning in Bloomer and Jim Hogg. Jake Zimmerman surprised the talent in

the second race coming off a 1000 yard handicap. The favorite, Chatanooga, Weather raily; track heavy.

First race, six furlongs, selling-Bloomer, 2; D. Davis, 6 to 5; won; Chiquito, 101 L. Scott, 5 to 1, second; Sugar C. 194, 3 to 1, third.

Second race, six furlongs, selling-B. J. De Coronado, Arsenic, Minerwa, Lady Mance, Doleful, Seabrook and Wincheste also.

Third race, The Baltimore Sun handicap-six furlongs, Volney (Murphy), 3 to 1; second, Thrasher, second; Septeur, third.

Time, 1:54.

Fourth race one mile, Maurice, 100 (Killed), even, won; Piffard, second; Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Florrie, 100 (Killed), even, won; second, H. second; Premier, third, Time, 1:34.

Second race, seven furlongs, purse—\$400. Winner, Zimmerman, 167, Caywood, 29 to 1. won; Chittanoona, 184, R. Doggett, 2 to 1. second. Grandstand, 10 to 1. Time, 1:34. Liberty Bell, Invade, B. F. Fly, Jr., Cave Spring, Tenspring, Lavers, Sal, and the Grandstand, 10 to 1. Time, 1:34.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth, selling—\$100. Winner, Hogg, 166, Matthews, 1 to 1. won; Chittanoona, 184, R. Doggett, 2 to 1. second. Grandstand, 10 to 1. Time, 1:34.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, selling—\$100. Winner, Hogg, 166, Matthews, 1 to 1. won; Chittanoona, 184, R. Doggett, 2 to 1. second. Grandstand, 10 to 1. Time, 1:34.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, selling—\$100. Winner, Hogg, 166, Matthews, 1 to 1. won; Chittanoona, 184, R. Doggett, 2 to 1. second. Grandstand, 10 to 1. Time, 1:34.

Sixth race, mile and one-sixteenth, selling—\$100. Winner, Hogg, 166, Matthews, 1 to 1. won; Chittanoona, 184, R. Doggett, 2 to 1. second. Grandstand, 10 to 1. Time, 1:34.

Well-Known Horseman Indicted.

Richmond, Va., November 25.—The grand jury of the hustings court today returned three indictments against Samuel B. Nelson, well-known horseman, for embezzling money recently arrested for defrauding the state bank by overawing his account. Two of

Heartface, Peytonia, Hyrtania, Grace  
Fourth race, one mile, handicap—  
Wesley, Lila, J. Hill, 4 to 1, won; Newcas-  
ter, L. D. Davis, 2 to 1, second; L. D. Davis,  
Victorious, Altogether, Aunt Lida and  
L. D. Davis also ran. Fifth race, six furlongs,  
one mile, five furlongs—Potsdam, 17, Hyle, 6 to 1, won; Booz,  
Potsdam, 17, Hyle, 6 to 1, second; Booz,  
the indictments are for felony and one for  
misdemeanor. It was for falsifying checks  
that Barker was charged with. Barker  
well was sent to the penitentiary.

**Entries Tomorrow at New Orleans.**  
The following are the entries for the  
races tomorrow:  
First race, six furlongs, purse—Trixie,  
Lillian C. Sir John, Lettie, Stark, Ti-fo-fo.

**RACES AT PIMLICO YESTERDAY WERE RUN UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS.**

Baltimore, Md., November 25.—The worst day for racing at Pimlico since the late season was experienced yesterday. The wind was from the north, and the rain fell in heavy showers. The track was very muddy, and the racing was very slow. The following were the results of the races:

First race, five furlongs, 1:10. The winner was **W. Cook**, 104 each; **Jack** 1, 107.

Second race, mile and an eighth, selling—**Cynthia**, 95; **Pulitzer**, 97; **Tusco**, 99; **King**, 100; **Queen Bird**, 101; **Chilly McKimie**, 102; **Marcel**, 103; **Ashtand**, 104; **Bancey**, 105.

Third race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, handicap for two-year-olds—**Honor**, 108; **Al-**

winning that has ever been known in this vicinity obtained at Pimlico. There were five winners, mud and a kiss for. The better the mud the better the horse was to the post until they finished, as nothing could be seen of any other except while they were within the turning of the judges' stand, and then the animals and jockeys were more ghost-like than the mud.

Nothing but the finish in four races was discernible from the grand stand. In the other two the start could not be noted. The track was heavy and holding. That it was slow and slipper was evinced by McKee sliding into First Light on the upper turn. The horse was thrown and Henry, the rider of First Light overboard. The horse was stopped and led back to the

stand. Healy was not much hurt but his  
complaint caused McKee, who finished  
caught from the furnace in the drying  
room.



**Texas Comes to the Exposition with a  
Large Exhibit—Other Notes of  
Our Great Exposition.**

"Take a peep at this exhibit. It is meager, but it has a meaning and tells of what Texas can do."

Thus the cypress man, Silent Bill, would speak if the power of speech were given him.

Texas came to the fair late. There were people, in spite of the fact that the state had been the victim of an appropriation, that determined that the Lone Star state should blaze at the exposition. One man more than any other has been instrumental in getting up the exhibit. This is Houston W. Carter, editor of the Texas Eastern Trade Review. He has brought his car laden with exhibits. These have been placed just at the entrance to the Midway and are being visited by thousands who heed the cry of the huro euphoric.

After laboring persistently on the pro-

from the west with northerly winds and  
Eastern-Texas-Pair weather; frost  
morning; continued cold, northerly  
Arkansas-Pair, preceded by rain in east-  
ern portion, northerly winds, clearing  
in eastern portion.  
Tennessee-Threatening weather and  
winds shifting to north easterly,  
possibly colder, probably cold wave in central  
portions.

**For Over-Indulgence**  
**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It preserves and renews the vitality,  
strengthens the nerves and stimulates  
the stomach to healthy action.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
**World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma**

**Cardinal Gibbons Is Coming—The Day  
Will Be One of the Most Nota-  
ble of the Exposition.**

"As director of the excursion I want to thank you, and through you the good people of your city, for the kind reception and generous treatment given us."

"We will always hold in grateful remembrance the people of the south who did so much for our entertainment and pleasure."

"Chicago will meet you south of Mason and Dixon's line in every effort to mutually benefit the sections and to build closer social and commercial connections." Very truly,  
"WILLIAM H. HARPER,  
"Director of Excursion."

It is a mistake to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts upon the blood.

strongly appealed to the voters of the city of Atlanta to cast their ballots for a pure municipal government, and announced that he wouldn't be a candidate for re-election.

one and beethed to appreciate the purposes for which the comedy was written, for they laughed. There is, of course, scarcely the thread of a plot to the story. It deals with the life and the sentimental complications of "Thomas O'Flarity," a "freshie" Casey, who gives opportunities for songs, dances and specialties. Conroy and Fogarty, Irish comedians of the conventional type, was the act that "The Band Played On" was written for them is one of the items of their stock in trade and they use it. The story of the play is the life of the son of Harry Hayes, who also is very funny in black face. There is nothing particularly new in the show and it is not up to expectations. "Clarity" Vacation" again tonight. "Clarity" Vacation" again tonight. "Clarity" Vacation" again tonight.

Mr. Fulton Russell, Jr., who made his first appearance last night, is an acquisition to the company, having acquitted himself very creditably in the part of Tofts.

morrow night and would touch quite severely on that popular exposition attraction, the Midway.

This is Mr. Moody's last week in this city and he will discuss the following subjects at 8 o'clock, p. m.:

Tuesday, November 26th—"What Is It to Believe?"

Wednesday, November 27th—"Return of our Lord."

Thursday, November 28th—Lecture on the prophet Daniel.

Friday, November 29th—Closing up the Bible lectures.

Preaching and praise services every night at 7:30.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and

## Daily Constitu

**IN THE CITY..... 8,500**  
**SWORN CIRCULAR**  
No other paper printed in Georgia has ever received proof of it, besides the statement of Mr. Hemphill, that it was not a bundle of old papers in a pressroom, but—  
**The Cash Record on the**  
The rates for The Constitution are Daily and Sunday, per annum, \$4.

tion for the past week.

.....AVERAGE DAILY  
ULATION  
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## A DAY OF EVENTS

Thursday the Greatest Day of the Exposition.

GEORGIA'S MAYORS GATHER

Major King Has Invited a Number To Be Atlanta's Guests.

ALL HAIL THE PALMETTO STATE

South Carolina to Send Over Thousands of Soldiers and Citizens.

ATLANTA TO HONOR MR. SAM INMAN

The City Will Show Her Appreciation for His Work—Programme of the Day.

Today's Programme.

Victory day.  
10 a. m. to 12 p. m.—Dramatic congress.  
12 p. m. to 1 p. m.—Electric water fountain.  
1 p. m. to 2 p. m.—Life saving crew performance.  
2 p. m. to 3 p. m.—Pneumatic boat.  
3 p. m. to 4 p. m.—Electric lights and midway.  
4 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Scenic views and lectures in auditorium.  
5 p. m. to 6 p. m.—Hourly electric fountain.  
6 p. m. to 7 p. m.—Strenuous views and lectures.  
7 p. m. to 8 p. m.—Strenuous views and lectures.  
8 p. m. to 9 p. m.—Strenuous views and lectures.  
9 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Strenuous views and lectures.  
10 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Strenuous views and lectures.  
11 p. m. to 12 p. m.—Strenuous views and lectures.

A wild pulsation of anticipation throes throughout Georgia and one hundred thousand people await in feverish impatience the dawning of Thanksgiving day.

Beyond all question or peradventure this will be the greatest day of the Cotton States and International Exposition. It is a day made up of a series of eventful occasions. It will be a day composite in character in that it embraces many important features. Thursday will be Thanksgiving day, Inman day, Atlanta day, Savannah day, South Carolina day, University day. It is the day of the great intercollegiate football battle when Auburn will meet Athens on the gridiron and fight for supremacy.

This will be also Mayors' day and every executive of every municipality in Georgia is expected to be present.

Mayor Peter King has taken the matter up and telegraphed invitations to the mayors of all the cities and large towns in the state.

While Macon will be the guest of special honor, the courtesy of Atlanta and her officials will be cordially extended to all other visiting mayors. It was some time ago that Macon, with the city council, came to Atlanta with the expectation of being royally entertained, but it was impossible at the time for Atlanta to receive them in a way she desired. This reception was postponed until Thanksgiving day and on Thursday Macon will be received with open arms.

Mayor J. W. Slade, of Columbus; Mayor H. P. Woodward, of West Point; Mayor W. D. O'Farrell, of Athens; Mayor John J. Winkle, of West Point; Mayor Enoch Calhoun, of LaGrange; Mayor Herman Myers, of Savannah; Mayor Horne, of Macon, have all notified Mayor King that they will be present on Thanksgiving day. Many others have been invited and Thursday promises the most notable gathering of municipal heads which has ever taken place in Georgia.

With the mayors will come members of the councils and large delegations of citizens.

The Seize of South Carolina. The Palmetto State will drop over to Georgia that day and the Thanksgiving turkey will gobble a chorus of delight.

Some of these fowls, however, crowded too soon and are already being stored away in lunch baskets. While these preparations are being made, the city is in a state of excitement.

Atlanta is advocated the champion ready.

Constitution to build, but our material.

eye single to strong necessary.

the union. interested manufacturing industry stands.

beginning to of states. destiny, but.

the city and balance of.

DAILY

and for the public.

and for the public.

and for the public.

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and for the public.

full brigades of militia will be brought over and the parade at 1:30 will be reviewed by the youngest adjutant general in the United States. All other state officers and municipal officials of different cities will be here. The South Carolina Club of this city is making elaborate arrangements to entertain their fellow citizens and will banquet them sumptuously. South Carolina will spread herself over the exposition Thursday morning.

The Schedules Fixed.

The schedules of the eight trains from South Carolina have already been fixed. The first section will consist of one combination car and four coaches for students of Clemson college and one car for professors and their families.

This train will leave Calhoun at 12 noon and reach Atlanta at 4:35 Wednesday.

The second train will consist of one combination car and six coaches for young lady students of the South Carolina Normal Training school. This will leave Rock Hill at 7 a. m. and arrive at Atlanta at 4:20 p. m. Wednesday.

The third train will be made up of the militia. One car has been reserved for the company at Chester, one for the company at Rock Hill, one for the Wimbomb militia, one for the Ridgeway company, one for the company at Union and two for the Spartanburg militia.

The fourth section will be made up of state dignitaries. It will consist of six coaches bearing Governor Evans and staff, Senator Tillman and party and members of the South Carolina constitutional convention.

The train will leave Columbia at 7 a. m. and reach Atlanta at 4:20 p. m. Wednesday.

In the fifth train will be the Citadel Cadets, the Orangeburg militia and the Columbia company. This section will leave Columbia at 7:30 and arrive at Atlanta at 5:45 p. m.

The sixth train will be made up of two coaches for the companies of Pomaria, two for the students of South Carolina college, one for the military at Peaks and four coaches for the Newberry and Laurens companies. This section leaves Columbia at 8 a. m., arriving in Atlanta at 6 p. m.

The seventh section will consist of six coaches and will reach Columbia late in the evening arriving in Atlanta some time in the night.

The eighth train will be made up of six coaches bearing the military of Greenville, leaving the city at 12 m. and reaching Atlanta at 4 p. m.

The Women's Programme.

The ladies of South Carolina have prepared a programme to take place in the woman's building at 11 o'clock, as follows:

Music—Band.  
Introduction by Col. W. A. Hemphill of General Le Roy F. Youmans, the main orator, who will open the subject, "Ante-bellum Matrons of the South."

Mrs. Thompson's remarks of welcome.  
Mrs. Gordon's introduction of the temporary chairman.

Mrs. Tillman's remarks upon assuming the duties of chairman for South Carolina day.

Mrs. Tillman's introduction of first lady speaker, Mrs. Clara Dargan Maclean; subject, "Our Foremothers."

Introduction of second lady speaker, Mrs. S. B. Baker; subject, "The Legends of Some of the Geographical Names in South Carolina."

Solo, sung by Mr. Horace L. Bomar, piano accompaniment.

Fourth lady speaker, Miss Florida Cunningham, introduced; subject, "Women."

Fifth lady speaker, Mrs. Hal Richardson, introduced; subject, "A Need of the Hour."

Song by Mrs. Paul Petty.  
Mrs. D. Young introduced; subject, "Sunflower Bloom of Woman's Equality."

Time consumed, about two hours—from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

To Honor Mr. Inman.

The fact that it is Inman day will be sufficient to call out every citizen of Atlanta. Their appreciation for the great work of Sam Inman, their love for him as a generous-hearted southerner will be demonstrated in no undecayed way Thursday. Mr. Inman's munificence will endure him to all loyal Atlantans.

He succeeded the Atlanta exposition at a time when aid was needed. When the financial strain was great and the burden of expenditure and debt was heavy, when the directors feared out and gloomily into the future, Mr. Inman came with timely assistance and donated \$50,000 to strengthen the great enterprise. He has given as his historical record.

For all this Atlanta people, Georgia people, southern people and all other friends of the exposition will do him honor Thursday. While his name has been named as the man for Inman day and the badges will flutter from 10,000 breasts, Inman day will be an eventful and memorable occasion.

There are also in the city a number of the coast. Savannah will be here Thursday. Since the opening of the exposition Savannah has shown a feeling of support and feeling for Atlanta's fair. In the gallery of the transportation building Savannah has placed one of the most creditable exhibits at the exposition.

It is a wealth of historical lore in the shape of various relics of the past, all of which are identified with the early history of Georgia. In abundance is the display of the resources of Chatham, the work of the women, the manufactured products, the curios of the sea and a vast collection of other interesting objects. The opening of this exhibit was auspicious.

There is no longer any petty jealousy between these two great cities of Georgia. Atlanta and Savannah have clasped hands in firm friendship and are marching on together in pleasure and prosperity. Thousands are coming from Savannah Thursday. Mayor Myers and his council have been invited to Savannah Thursday. A big military parade will be given by Savannah troops and other notable exercises will be given.

The Football Game.

Athens will be here too. Over 200 citizens will come over in a special train to witness the great football game which will take place between the University of Georgia and the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn. Big crowds will come from both places.

As a climax to this great day will be the fire carnival, put on by Palm's Fire Works Company, and the grand display of fireworks ever seen in the south. Thousands of dollars will be burnt up in pyrotechnical combination never seen before.

Thursday will be the greatest day of the exposition.

New York Attendance Good.

In attendance yesterday the crowd at the exposition was good. New York City drew out a big representation from Atlanta and Georgia.

Monday is usually an off day in attendance. Yesterday was nothing out of yesterday's crowd. It was the big beginning of a big week.

Adieu to the Mexicans.

Captain Pacheco and his famous Mexican band have gone. Yesterday the leave of absence expired and the Mexicans left, amidst the regret of the thousands who have heard their music during the last month.

Some months ago President Diaz designated the first Artillery band of Mexico to come to the exposition. It was a great tribute to Atlanta as the band was one of the most famous of the republic on the south. In this organization as well as in her commission and splendid exhibit Mexico has been well represented at the exposition.

Southern Programme Today.

Overture, "Zampa," Herold.  
Airs from "The Gaiety Girls," Carill.

Trumpet solo, "A Man of Brass," Kriem.  
Mr. August Grosskurth.  
Ballet, "Florida," Pagn.  
Scenes from "Falks," Chausseg.  
Opening chorus; (b) Gypsy chorus; (c) Bohemian song and dance; (d) song, "I'm the Captain"; (e) march of the Gypsies.  
Bombardment solo, "Edelweiss," Cartozzi.  
Mr. Frederick Walen.  
Fantasia on German melodies, Kappey.  
Serenade for flute and horn, Till-Messrs.  
Valdell, Colonel W. T. Evans, Jo E. Low, George E. Armstrong, P. Bradley Strong, H. L. Horton, Samuel C. Brown, C. W. Wemple, Edw. H. Titus.  
The gentlemen were assisted by the following committee from Atlanta: President C. A. Collier, Captain J. W. English, Major Livingston Mims, Mr. W. A. Hemphill, E. M. Inman, Captain R. J. Lowry, Mr. Henry Jackson.

Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Overture, "Stradimir," Pagn.  
Scenes from "Trovarre," Verdi, concluding with "The Miserere," Corset, Herr Rode, euphonium, Signor Mantini.  
Concerto for clarinet, Carlini—Signor Augusto Cerillo-Stegler.  
Grand Fantasia, "A Village Life in the Alps," Le Thiere.  
Gems from "The Bohemian Girl," Balfe.  
"A Serenade Enfantine," Bonnard.  
March, King Cotton, Sousa.  
Valse, "Vienna Beauties," Ziehrer.  
Excerpts from "Chimes of Normandy," Planquette.  
Humoresque, "An Evening Call," Reeves.  
"Plantation Echoes," Coates.

FOR CUBA'S CAUSE.

LIBERTY LOVING CUBANS RAISING FUNDS FOR THE REBELS.

A Benefit for the Fighting Island Will Be Given This Evening by Cuban Patriots—The Band To Play.

This evening a benefit concert will be given in behalf of Cuba by Cuban patriots now residing in Atlanta.

There will be dancing and music and other features this evening at 8 o'clock at Tampa, a small Cuban restaurant on the Chattahoochee river road, several miles from the city.

The Mexican band, among whom are to

NEW YORK-ATLANTA RECEPTION LAST NIGHT.

Showing the Elaborate Design of Smilax, Roses and Cotton Which Hung from the First Balcony of the Kimball House Last Night.



the parlor floor was entirely reserved by the entertainers, none being admitted save those who offered the cards at the doors and stairways which they received in the invitations.

Had not the Kimball been so spacious and as perfectly adapted to a grand assemblage as it is there would certainly have been a horrible crush, for over one thousand invitations were issued; but there was so much room in the corridor and spacious parlors that there was not the least suggestion of a crowd. The decorations, the handsome room seen in Atlanta, were by the Brookwood Floral Company.

The scene which presented itself to the guests as they stepped from the elevator to the parlor floor was one of unparalleled splendor. The Kimball, with its rotunda, above which there are six stories surrounded by balconies, is capable of brilliant decoration and no opportunity was lost to make a complete and artistic effect. The pillars were twined with hunting and each balcony was draped in the flags of the United States and in bright bunting. The flags were caught up by the shields of the United States and New York state, and looking down on the main floor there was to be seen a beautiful decoration forming an archway just above the entrance.

The pillars were twined with hunting and each balcony was draped in the flags of the United States and in bright bunting. The flags were caught up by the shields of the United States and New York state, and looking down on the main floor there was to be seen a beautiful decoration forming an archway just above the entrance.

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## MET AMID FLOWERS

New York and Atlanta at a Brilliant Reception Last Night.

KIMBALL A TROPICAL GARDEN

Decorations of Roses, Smilax, Cotton and Potted Flowers.

MAYOR STRONG AND PARTY RECEIVE

The Wit, Beauty and Gallantry of Atlanta Present—New York Out in Full Force—A Great Event.

The New York reception at the Kimball house last night was one of the most brilliant social events that Atlanta has known this season.

The bewildering profusion of the floral decorations, the great array of beauty and the magnificence of the developments contributed to the elegance of the affair. The beauty and gallantry of Atlanta and the New York visitors were all present.

During the exposition season Atlanta has boasted many elegant entertainments but amid the social brilliancy which has marked the passage of the week no one stands out with such distinction and magnificence as the reception which the New York delegation tendered to Atlanta last evening. For the purpose of the reception

The ladies from New York who assisted in receiving were: Mrs. George C. Armstrong, Mrs. Samuel C. Brown, Mrs. Sam Fairchild, Mrs. C. H. Webb, Mrs. C. W. Wemple, Mrs. C. C. Wickham, Mrs. J. H. Cuthbert, Miss Page, Miss Putnam, Mrs. C. A. Bryan, Mrs. J. T. Evans, Miss Low, Mrs. James Hollister, Miss Holliday, Mrs. James Talcott, Misses Talcott, Mrs. F. Meyer, Mrs. Isadore Strauss, Mrs. W. G. Fisher, Mrs. Theo. Sutor.

To this handsome cortege were added Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the woman's department, and the board of woman managers.

The door managers were: Mr. J. F. O'Neil, Mr. L. H. Beck, Mr. T. B. Palmer, Mr. J. D. Berry, Mr. J. M. Sloman, Mr. Morris Brandon, Mr. W. H. Inman, Mr. S. B. Clarke, Mr. S. Northern, Mr. Thomas Egleston, Mr. T. B. Fidler, Mr. S. B. Steele, Mr. J. C. Grant, Mr. Hagan, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. W. P. Hill, Mr. Frank Holliday, Mr. C. E. Harman.

At the New York Building.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, an elegant reception was given by the New York committee of women in the New York City room. This

study in itself, furnished the main decoration, while a profusion of exquisite violets, scattered gracefully about, completed the artistic effect of the whole. The dinner cards each presented a face of some famous beauty, and with a tiny bunch of violets were the appropriate souvenirs of the occasion. Those present were: Captain and Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Miss Page, of New York; Miss Julia Clark, Miss Sara Rumbough, of North Carolina; Miss Newman, Miss Inman, Miss Connolly, Miss Cline, Miss Markham, Miss Dooly, Miss Doherty, Messrs. Harmon, Joy, Howard, Slaton, Bradley Strong, Sawyer, Roy, Hodges, Paine and others.

A BRILLIANT WOMAN.

Miss Cynthia Westover, the editor of the woman's department of The New York Recorder, came down with the New York party and is accompanied by a charming member of the staff, Miss Alice Bradford. Miss Westover's visit is quite an event in the journalistic circles here, for she has every right to be named as one of the great women editors of America.

The picture published in our issue some time ago in The Constitution does her but little justice, for to her face belongs that sweet charm of expression which not even the finest portrait could render perfect. Her voice is, perhaps, the most delightful of all her personal characteristics. It is the golden bell from which drop the pearls of her words.

Miss Bradford seems a mere baby in journalism, so far as her appearance is concerned. She is very young, with a pink and white skin and bluish eyes. Her hair is dark and wavy, and she has a sweet smile. When one learns that she has been for a year the regular writer of the fashion articles for The Recorder one's astonishment becomes unfeigned. Besides this, she attends also to the bright and cheerful and answers to correspondents. Miss Bradford is the most modest little body imaginable, and one finds it hard to obtain from her any data about herself. She is from Philadelphia, and took up newspaper work shortly after leaving college.

Unlike those fashion writers whose garments are anything but a realization of their dreams, she dresses exquisitely, wearing fine laces and silks and velvets to her heart's delight, and to the satisfaction of all who see her thus daintily arrayed. Her voice is, perhaps, the most delightful of all her personal characteristics. It is the golden bell from which drop the pearls of her words.

The gown in which she appeared yesterday was a heavy brocade black silk showing a slight pink figure, while her bodice was of the same material, but with a different pattern. She was wearing a long, narrow, and wavy hair ornament. But, dear me, here I am in this day and generation describing the beauties of a woman who wears a dark, open herself and also controls and directs the wedding of some feminine pens and pencils besides her own. When instead I was telling her of all these wonderful things are accomplished.

Miss Westover is the editor in chief of this woman's department of The New York Recorder. For the privilege of having no man to direct her work, nor to desire to send her reporters off on assignments when she herself needs them to carry out her own plans, she has, it is true, to pay the penalty of taking the absolute responsibility of editorship. She makes up every day her own page, and Sunday, when the woman's department covers three pages, you may be sure her work is particularly heavy.

"But I like it," she says, "and in many ways the duties of a woman editor are less onerous than those of a special writer. You see when I was doing special newspaper work I felt that every time I failed to fill an order and chose to rest instead I was losing money."

Miss Westover's own department seems as much almost as that of the editor in chief of a newspaper.

A very interesting fact is that all the artists and writers employed under her are women. There are ten of them regularly on the staff.

Miss Bradford does fashion, chat and answers to correspondents; Miss Ella Starr reports women's clubs and charities; Miss Julie Opp is a special writer; Miss Mary McQuinn and Miss Elizabeth Mearns do general work; Miss Kate and Miss Sylvia Rafter are the illustrators; Mrs. Kidder, as Polly Pratt, writes a clever daily letter, and Mrs. Harry Holt Cahoon does editorial writing. Besides this regular staff there are a number of contributors, both writers and artists, all of them women—the fact alone that that goes to prove the strength of the woman's department. The refreshments were delicious, having been ordered from Sherry's, and there was no lack of anything that was appreciated and enjoyed by all present.

The hostesses of the occasion and the Atlanta women who assisted them in receiving and directing the guests were: Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the committee, wore a stylish costume of silk, velvet and lace. The waist was covered with rich old-yellow lace and trimmed in red satin. Mrs. Ella Powell wore a lovely brown silk, with a bodice of cerise satin, covered with venetian point lace. Mrs. Northrop, vice chairman of the committee, looked handsome in silk and lace. The waist was of white satin covered with rich lace, and with a touch of pink and green velvet about it. Mrs. Wise was charming in blue and white, her dress of velvet and satin. The sleeves were of dark red velvet and the waist of light satin.

Mrs. Sutor looked strikingly pretty in red satin. Mrs. Samuel Spencer wore a very lovely dress of broad silk and satin. Mrs. Hollenberger, black satin, handkerchiefs, and diamonds. Mrs. Charles Collier, a beautiful dress of dark blue cloth. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, brown cloth gown, trimmed in white satin and fur.

No music was played at the punch stand. They were: Misses Powell, Wise, Wheeler and Arnold.

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# 12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. In front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Women's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news-branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 517.

## The December Election.

The municipal election is now only a few days off, and there is no time to be lost in clearing the decks and getting ready for it.

Practically there are two tickets in the field, besides several candidates who are not on any ticket. In the absence of primaries and nominating conventions it seems to be generally understood that each voter will make his own ticket. Individual judgment should be freely exercised in this matter, and secret caucuses should not control.

As the matter stands no voter is bound by the action of any set of men. Every citizen is free to select his candidates and vote for them. Next year will be a very important period in our municipal history, and we should put our very best men at the head of the city government. We must have a first-class administration or the benefits of the exposition will not be properly utilized.

Yesterday was the last day for registration, and all citizens who desired to take part in the election qualified themselves as voters. To this class we wish to repeat what we have said more than once during the past few days. If we elect a satisfactory ticket on the first Wednesday in December it will be because our citizens use their individual judgment in making up their tickets.

The thing for every good citizen to do is to study the list of candidates and pick out the best men. Select the men who would be chosen by any sensible taxpayer, if confined to the list of candidates, to manage his most important business. Make this the test and all will be well. In selecting candidates ignore all factions and narrow issues. Give preference to the tried and true men who have proved that they can serve Atlanta to advantage. We want this class of men in office next year, and we do not want anybody who will serve a faction or a class, or champion a single issue.

We need men in office who will all pull together for Atlanta. If any of the candidates are doubtful, drop them. We cannot afford to run any risks or try any experiments. We must have ardent and counselmen who will be able to take hold of Atlanta at the close of the exposition and advance her interests. We must have broad-minded men who cannot be controlled by any faction or clique.

## High Life in England.

A recent syndicate article gives some interesting facts concerning certain British nobles who have made a disgraceful record.

Lord Galloway, the prime minister's brother-in-law, was once arrested on a charge of immoral conduct, but the charge was withdrawn on the ground

that he was not at the time responsible for his actions. Lord St. Leonards actually underwent a term of imprisonment for insulting a servant girl, and the Hon. Pat Nugent, Lord Greville's brother, served a year's sentence on a similar charge.

In the list we find that the dowager duchess of Sutherland was sent to jail for destroying a legal document; the son of Sir James Ferguson is now serving a term for arson; a brother of the late duke of Newcastle figured in the disgraceful Boulton-Parker scandal twenty years ago; Lady de la Zouche was arrested for being drunk; Lord Londale and Beresford were arrested for assault and battery; Lord Hastings is now charged with a nameless offense, and several other peers are known to be guilty of offenses which ought to land them in the penitentiary. Naturally, a nation gets its morality from the top circle. When a considerable percentage of England's lords and ladies have such shady records it is no wonder that the common people break the commandments every day in the year. Perhaps this also accounts for the vicious literature which British novelists are now turning out by the ton.

## It Is Unique.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript, writing about the Atlanta exposition, gives expression to the surprise that is created in every mind on the first view of the fair. The correspondent has tried to compare the exposition with the world's fair and with the various other industrial shows that have been held in this country, but finds that no comparison can be made. So he disposes of the matter by saying that it is unique—a thing apart.

And this is the simple fact. A mere comparison of surface features might be made with those of other fairs; but the mind must stop there. Taken as a whole, the Atlanta exposition stands alone. It has many features that have never been duplicated, and its underlying purpose to make its exhibits educational in the highest and best sense has never before been so completely realized in such displays. The idea has been that those who merely wanted to make a conventional display for the purpose of advertising their wares must give way in certain directions to those who had something new or interesting to exhibit.

The symmetry with which this idea has been carried out can only be appreciated by those who have carefully studied the exposition from first to last and then tried to compare it with other industrial shows. The comparison falls to the ground at once.

Once more we advise the farmers of Georgia and the south to come to the exposition and bring their families. They will find here great matter to think about when they get back home, and they will have their minds stored with a supply of information that they could not get elsewhere except as the result of long months of reading and studying.

## Joe Howard, Jr.

Along with the members of the New York Press Club to whom we extend a hearty salutation comes the president of the organization, Joseph Howard, Jr., who, by his remarkable energy, has brought the club up to the high-water mark of success.

Among American journalists Joe Howard stands unique. He has the inquisitiveness of a yankee, the dash of a Frenchman, the steadiness of a German, and the level-headedness of an American. There is but one Joe, and however much we might hope to see a repetition of the phenomenon, it is not likely that there will ever be another.

He is one of the very few men in metropolitan journalism who, relying on himself alone, has managed to wield a powerful influence in the newspaper world. He is a free lance, and yet not a bohemian—a man about town, and yet remains robustly healthy and sweet-tempered under the pressure of six weeks. In years he is in the prime of life; in all other respects he is a boy with all the audacity and fire of youth.

It is wonderful what good temper and hard work will do for a man. Joe Howard has written himself rich on what might be called piece work, and the amount of energy and labor necessary to accomplish this is beyond all computation. Something else was necessary, too, for this he had and still has in abundance—the form of genius known as individuality.

Well, here's a health to Joe Howard! And to the New York Press Club! And may they all have a good time here (in Atlanta) and hereafter!

## A Japanese Invasion.

Word comes from San Francisco that the Japanese have begun a flank movement on the manufacturers of this country. The San Francisco paper that has discovered the advance guard calls it "A Japanese Invasion," and seems to be somewhat horrified that the manufacturers of that country should be able to transport their wares hither and under the manufacturers of the United States; but, under the present conditions, it is the simplest and most natural thing imaginable.

A year ago The Constitution pointed out how the difference in the rate of exchange between gold-using and silver-using countries would inevitably compel the people of the other side of the world to manufacture the articles which they had formerly imported, and how, in the end, they would invade our markets with their goods and sell them at prices that our manufacturers cannot compete with.

the growth of new industries in those countries. The result of that bonus, which is more certain and far more profitable than a high protective tariff, to close the markets of the west (Europe and the United States) to eastern purchasers, who can no longer afford to pay gold prices, measured in silver, for western products and commodities.

Using silver exclusively, they find that the price of western yarns, cottons and the like have doubled in value as compared with the purchasing power of silver, which has remained practically the same since 1873. Consequently, they have been compelled in self-defense to go into the manufacture of every article that they formerly imported from the east. It is no wonder, therefore, that the agents of a Japan manufacturing and commission firm are now engaged in taking orders or goods at prices that American manufacturers cannot meet.

There is but one cause for this, and but one reason—namely, the demonization of silver by Germany, France and the United States. It is not a matter of low wages, for the Japanese laborers are getting the same wages now that they were getting in 1873. Besides, the labor market is not affected by international conditions; it is controlled by local and provincial competition. A few of the advantages which the premium on gold, occasioned by the demonization of silver, confers on the manufacturers of Japan, are very clearly set forth by Mr. George Jamieson, British consul at Shanghai.

Mr. Jamieson supposes that two cotton mills are working, one in England, the other in Japan, competing one with the other for the sale of their productions, and then proceeds to contrast the position of the two in 1873 and in 1894. He assumes that in 1873 they were competing on even terms, that is, each realized to the owners the same profit, and he draws the conclusion that the Japanese manufacturers find themselves in precisely the same position with respect to money and prices that they held in 1873; but they are not by any means in the same position in respect to their markets. The manufacturers of Great Britain and the United States find that the markets of the east are practically closed against them, while the bonus to eastern manufacturers, in the shape of the premium on gold, enables them to undersell western manufacturers even in the markets of the west.

This is the situation, and so far from being surprised at the "Japanese invasion" reported from San Francisco, we are surprised that that spirited and progressive nation has not long ago taken advantage of the conditions which American and British manufacturers have made for them.

Selfishness is always blind. We do not suppose that those whose selfish interests lead them to support the gold standard would pay any attention to the demands of the manufacturers of the country even if the latter were to clearly perceive the cause of their trouble. The latter, seeing their markets invaded, will cry out for a high protective tariff, and they will be joined in this cry in the end by the free trade gold monometallists. Protection—and high protection at that—is the last ditch of those who favor the single gold standard.

## In Behalf of Harmony.

In this issue will be found a card from Hon. W. H. Venable in which he announces that he will retire from the police board in January.

Mr. Venable makes a public-spirited plea for harmony, and urges our municipal officials to cut loose from factions and cliques and avoid the strife which has recently interfered with the work of the police board. This is the right sort of talk, and it is to be hoped that the other police commissioners will all display a similar spirit.

Let us have no more bickerings, controversies and deadlocks in the commission. Such wrangles interfere with business and retard the progress of the city. Every man who serves Atlanta should be willing to sacrifice his personal preferences when he can by so doing promote the public welfare.

## Industrial Education.

President Booker T. Washington, in a recent address at Philadelphia, emphasized his utterances at the opening of our exposition. The Louisville Courier-Journal indorses his speech and says of it:

This is excellent advice which Principal Washington gives to the people of his race. Self-help is the only sort of help that can at all times be relied on. People are often willing to give an individual or race a start in the form of money, but this must be improved or it will be of no avail. Industry and economy are the only means by which wealth can be accumulated. To earn more than one consumes is the essential matter. In this way capital is provided and the creation of further wealth facilitated and cheapened. Every race whose history we can trace has emerged from barbarism in this way.

Mr. Washington is very frank in acknowledging the mistakes which the negro has made in the domain of politics. He says that he has spent time in trying to go to congress or to a state legislature that would have been better spent in becoming a leading carpenter in his own community; that instead of attending political conventions or making stump speeches he should have been starting a truck garden or a dairy farm.

This is on the right line, but it should not be forgotten that Booker Washington's advice is as good for the whites as it is for the blacks. Among our 70,000,000 people comparatively few will enjoy the advantages of wealth. Few will be able to support themselves in intellectual occupations, and few will be able to find light and genteel employment.

The great majority will have to start at the bottom and work their way up. What they need first of all is an industrial education. If they can make themselves self-supporting early in life they can then push their way into the

professions and mercantile occupations if they have the brains and ambition. But, by all means, let us equip our black and white masses so that they will be able to earn an honest living. This is the first thing to be done. A literary education can come later, or simultaneously with an industrial education.

## A Suggestion to Congress.

The disappearance of the old sectional and war issues very naturally brings the north and south into closer relations, and a fraternal spirit seems to rule the hour.

In the north confederate leaders are warmly greeted. A monument has been erected to the confederate dead in Chicago, and New York is about to raise a similar monument. Down south our orators are paying tributes to Lincoln, and whenever the union veterans visit us they receive an ovation.

All this is very pleasant, and we should encourage everything which tends to make us a more united people. But it strikes us that the federal government should be heard from. Its position is in some respects a delicate one. It probably cannot consistently grant pensions to the ex-confederates, nor can it directly aid those who are struggling to repair the waste and the ravages of civil war.

There is one thing, however, which the government could do in the near future which would have a very happy effect. If it should extend its protecting arm over the confederate cemeteries, and make them a part of its system of national cemeteries, guarding them with government care, and keeping them properly inclosed, with headstones, monuments and other suitable accessories, all the world would regard it as a graceful and a patriotic tribute to the valor of the American soldier.

There could be no objection to this. Now that we have a reunited country, under one flag, and with one destiny, the government can very properly take care of the dead heroes of both sections. The living confederates and their friends ask for nothing. They will be able to make their way, and the few veterans who need assistance will be aided by their own people.

But the dead confederates who sleep on "fame's eternal camping ground" have a peculiar claim upon all who honor and admire American patriotism and American valor. They gave their fortunes and their lives to the cause, and had they survived they would now be among the most loyal defenders of the union and its flag. They will be regarded in the future just as Englishmen now regard the brave men who fought and died in their civil wars. No one asks on which side they served. It is enough to know that their heroic deeds illustrated the traditional valor of their nation.

So it will be with the confederate dead, and when the federal government claims them as its own and demands the privilege of taking care of their graves it will make itself stronger than ever in the affections of its people and in the esteem of the civilized world.

The anti-Crisp movement was born in a political hospital and never learned how to crawl.

If the republicans want John Sherman to be president they will have to send him a box of candy.

There is a flabbiness about the Rad boom that shows that some of the gas has leaked out.

Americans who go to Japan get \$2 for each United States dollar and then find that \$1 of Japanese money will buy just as much there as their gold dollar will buy at home.

The free trade gold monometallists will have to support a high protective tariff if they want to maintain our present monetary system. And won't that be a beautiful spectacle!

What a horrible affair the silver standard must be if it enables Japan to undersell American manufacturers in their own markets.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. B. A. Enloe, president of The Sun Publishing Company, makes the following announcement: "We have perfected arrangements to begin the publication of a morning daily newspaper in the city of Nashville, Tenn., to be called The Sun. The daily will be an eight-page paper of not less than six columns, with first-class type and other new service. It will advocate, among other things, the time-honored doctrine of the democratic party—that gold and silver constitute the money of the country, and that at all times be relied on. People are often willing to give an individual or race a start in the form of money, but this must be improved or it will be of no avail. Industry and economy are the only means by which wealth can be accumulated. To earn more than one consumes is the essential matter. In this way capital is provided and the creation of further wealth facilitated and cheapened. Every race whose history we can trace has emerged from barbarism in this way."

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A New York letter says: A little while back two prominent metropolitan newspapers had horrible pictures of the burning of a negro at Tyler, Tex. A southern journal rebuked the sensational-mongers for publishing the pictures said to be by a Tyler photographer. Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester papers came to the aid of the New York papers and talked a lot of stuff about the lack of southern civilization. Great heavens! What kind of civilization is to be found in the purlieus of Philadelphia, and the noted maddening east side of this city? Will a list of robberies, hold-ups and assassinations in the north; the trouble with many eastern people is that they arrogate to themselves a civilization not possessed. The photographer should absent himself from Tyler, and the papers that obtained and published pictures of the holocaust should have mentioned the names of the black devils who murdered and mutilated, in no uncertain language. There is not in the English language words sufficiently strong to condemn such astounding savagery as the Texas negro exhibited. Some how the Philadelphia and other cities of southern civilization failed to see it. I am not advocating the usual lynch law, nor the Tyler burning, but if no other than Judge Lynch can protect the honor and lives of southern women, why, then, judge, mount the bench every time, and send the surviving northern fanatics to jail. There is still here an anti-slavery newspaper effort to belittle the south. It will never cease until the south is in the union, as it will in justice and trade. The present generation will have to put up with it. Let us say, however, that people are to be found on every hand who do not share the prejudices of the papers.

There is nothing odder "in our midst" today than the "Woman's International Maybrick Association." Mrs. Maybrick, who gives her name to it, is confined in an English hospital, and her husband, deriding her husband. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Judge Fitzjames Stephen, who tried the case, says in the recently published *Litton's* opinion that it was not clear that he died of the poison she administered to him; but other authorities have pronounced her guilty. A woman heard an appeal from the conviction, and have overruled the judge, the jury and the English home secretary, and have pronounced her innocent, and have now been laboring for years to procure her release. She has some connection with the United States, through her mother or other relatives, therefore they say she ought to be released on the demand of a properly constituted American association. But trouble has now arisen in the association itself. Unfortunately Mrs. Maybrick had a lover, and some of the stricter members of the association are unwilling on this account to testify in one of their countrymen to her "innocence." The controversy on this subject is fierce and interesting. One of her champions insists that she might have a lover and "yet be in thought and purpose an honest woman, and therefore possessed of the same womanly integrity common to the best women of the world." How is this? Until it is settled by the way or the other, we predict that the brutal English will never let her out of jail. It is very foolish to complicate the question of her guilt or innocence of murder with the question of her "innocence" of her wily suit. But let the battle go on. Truth will win in the end.

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## STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says: "As soon as it became known that Mr. Crisp would deliver this speech it was given out by the knowing ones that it would be the opening of a new era in Georgia, but he made no reference to the subject nor said anything whatever that would lead to the conclusion that he would not be a candidate for that office."

The Danville Monitor says: "An effort will be made by the goldbug contingent in congress to defeat Mr. Crisp and the notes of the democratic caucus for speaker of the next house. The honor is of course an empty one, but the goldbugs are bent on it. They will also account of Mr. Crisp's views on silver."

The Valdosta Times announces that Colonel W. E. Thomas, of that city, is a candidate for solicitor general of the southern circuit. He is a well-known lawyer, having declared his intention of retiring. As announced some time since, Colonel Humphreys, of Brooks, is also in the race.

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The populists are preparing for the contest in the democratic party. The party will be placed at the head of the county organization.

## JUDGE CRISP'S SPEECH.

Sylvania Telephone: One of the ablest speeches ever delivered in Georgia on the financial question was delivered by Judge Crisp before the legislature last week. Judge Crisp's speech was a masterpiece of logic and argument, and his position is clear and well defined. The speech ought to be read by every man in Georgia.

Dawson News: The entire speech was on national, anti-slavery lines, just as Judge Crisp speaks on all occasions. It was by far the ablest and most logical exposition of this question that has yet been made in this state and will do much toward solidifying the party and bringing the people together in a victory under true democratic principles.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: Taken all together, the speech is the plainest, clearest and simplest of any delivered in Georgia, and the ablest and strongest argument in favor of bimetalism that has yet been delivered, with first-class type and other new service. It will advocate, among other things, the time-honored doctrine of the democratic party—that gold and silver constitute the money of the country, and that at all times be relied on. People are often willing to give an individual or race a start in the form of money, but this must be improved or it will be of no avail. Industry and economy are the only means by which wealth can be accumulated. To earn more than one consumes is the essential matter. In this way capital is provided and the creation of further wealth facilitated and cheapened. Every race whose history we can trace has emerged from barbarism in this way."

Mr. Washington is very frank in acknowledging the mistakes which the negro has made in the domain of politics. He says that he has spent time in trying to go to congress or to a state legislature that would have been better spent in becoming a leading carpenter in his own community; that instead of attending political conventions or making stump speeches he should have been starting a truck garden or a dairy farm.

This is on the right line, but it should not be forgotten that Booker Washington's advice is as good for the whites as it is for the blacks. Among our 70,000,000 people comparatively few will enjoy the advantages of wealth. Few will be able to support themselves in intellectual occupations, and few will be able to find light and genteel employment.

The great majority will have to start at the bottom and work their way up. What they need first of all is an industrial education. If they can make themselves self-supporting early in life they can then push their way into the

professions and mercantile occupations if they have the brains and ambition. But, by all means, let us equip our black and white masses so that they will be able to earn an honest living. This is the first thing to be done. A literary education can come later, or simultaneously with an industrial education.

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## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### In Harvest Time.

The barns are piled with plenty, and cotton bales of white.  
Are filling all the valleys with visions of delight!  
Though now no more the mockingbird the morn with music fills,  
The bells ring where the cattle graze upon a thousand hills!

There's joy in all the meadows, and pleasure on the plains—  
Peace in the autumn sunlight and music in the rains;

And now every leaf that dutters, and from every copse and clod  
A song of glad Thanksgiving goes in glory up to God!







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## JUST KEEP MOVING

This is Good Advice to the Crowds in Atlanta These Days

## TO GET THROUGH THE STATION

The Railroads Are Doing All They Can to Clear the Crowds—Valuable Suggestions If Heeded.

One of the most important questions that now confront the people coming to Atlanta is how to get through the station. The Southern Railway is doing all it can to clear the crowds, and the other railroads are doing the same. The following suggestions are given to help the crowds get through the station more easily.

Of course this applies with more significance to the conditions about the union passenger station than any other place, this being the gateway into and out of the city and being always choked with a crowd.

In order to bring about a better attendance of the question than has as yet been arrived at, the railroad men in high position have been trying to devise some plan by which to improve the system at the union passenger station.

Extra guards have been put into service here and the railroads are doing their very best to make the system such as will keep the gateway to the city as nearly free from crowds as possible.

It is evident that the present station is inadequate to the demands of the city while the exposition traffic is running to such a high mark, and it is absolutely essential that the tourists should observe with strict consideration the rules that have to be operated to keep the way clear.

While the station has not sufficient space for the comfortable housing of visitors who have to wait for their trains, it is nevertheless true that much of the annoyance resulting from this deficiency can be avoided if the people at interest will be a little more cautious about following the suggestions made by the railroad officials.

"One of the best suggestions to the crowds coming to Atlanta," said Assistant General Passenger Agent Harwick, of the Southern, yesterday, "is to keep moving. As is well known, many of the passengers are handed here make the union passenger station a sort of rendezvous for an hour or two, and this blocks the way completely to the disadvantage of those who are coming in on subsequent trains."

"Let everybody make it a rule to keep moving. Get out of each other's way and then nobody will be crowded."

Another great evil consists in the fact that when anybody is coming in on a train there will usually be two or three or four people there to meet them. This is wrong. Let all residents of Atlanta who expect to have friends or relatives to pay them a visit, send word to them to get in a hack when they arrive and drive out to the house alone. This would be far better for the parties concerned if it were followed generally. I saw a woman come to the city the other day on a train and there were seven persons in the station for as long as an hour waiting for her to meet the train. The consequence was that it took fifteen minutes for them all to wedge their way through the crowd.

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## TWO STEAMBOAT LINES.

The Southern and Seaboard Will Have Competition.

## The Southern Adopts an Entirely New Feature of Transportation Between the North and the South.

There seems to be some trouble in store between the Southern and the Seaboard. The Southern has lately decided to put on a line of steamers between Norfolk and Baltimore, which will do service in connection with the rail line to the south from the east.

This is something the Southern has not had the advantage of in the past, but since it changed its route from West Point to Norfolk, purchasing a vast deal of water property at Norfolk, it has been determined by President Spencer to establish for the Southern's own use a line of steamboats between these two points.

This will enable it to give water and rail facilities between Atlanta and New York, and this, of course, means a more vigorous fight between the Southern and the Seaboard.

Already President Hoffman, of the Seaboard, has announced it as his policy to meet the Southern in everything it decided to do in this connection and it seems probable that some rate reductions will result for southern shippers and buyers.

The following dispatch to The Constitution from Baltimore tells of the deal that is being made.

Baltimore, Md., November 25.—The announcement that the Southern Railway Company will establish a line of steamboats between Baltimore and Norfolk in opposition to the Old Bay line and the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company promises to promote a steamboat war. It was reported today that as a countermove to the contemplated action of the Southern Railway Company, the Old Bay Line will establish a line to Richmond in opposition to the Richmond and York river line.

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## SUBJECTS NO LONGER

Eighty Russian Jews Renounce Allegiance to the Czar.

## READY FOR THE CITY ELECTION

Naturalized in the Federal Court Yesterday Afternoon—Atlanta Now Has a Large Colony.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, the clerk of the United States court, was waited upon by a delegation from the Russian government yesterday afternoon.

Surrounded by eighty denizens of that country it looked as if the handsome clerk of the federal court had been lifted over the intervening seas and planted in the land of the imperial czar.

Undismayed, however, and apparently as much at home at any of the bearded Russians who stood about him and whose swarthy presence was enough to intimidate any ordinary man, Mr. Fuller proceeded to dispatch the business before him with as much ease as if he had lived in Russia all his life and had spoken no other language but the lingo of St. Petersburg.

The purpose of this strange visit is briefly explained. Atlanta has within her limits a large colony of Russian Jews. Only a few of these, prior to yesterday, had taken the necessary oath of allegiance to make them full-fledged American citizens.

In view of the fact that a city election is near at hand, and especially for the reason that yesterday was the last day for registering for that election, it was deemed advisable to hurry matters. Accordingly, after taking all the preliminary steps, these applicants for citizenship appeared before the government building yesterday afternoon.

The law requires that every foreigner, before he is legally declared an American citizen, must have to his credit five years of continued residence in this country. In addition to this he must file a declaration of his intention to become an American citizen, renouncing all allegiance to foreign potentates, before he can obtain his naturalization papers.

Under legal instruction the Russian Jews have complied with this provision of the law and filed their declaration of intention two years ago. Yesterday afternoon all that was necessary was to prove by two witnesses each that the law had been observed with reference to the period of their residence in this country.

It was not without a slight touch of humor to watch the expression of mingled surprise and curiosity on the face of each candidate for citizenship as he presented himself to the clerk. Unable to write his name in English, he was obliged to call upon the clerk to do his writing for him, while with the end of his forefinger he touched the tip of the pen. As this was done a smile of comical satisfaction would light up the face of the new-made citizen and it seemed as if the Goddess of Liberty had smiled in the face of the sad exile who had been so long the victim of oppression in his own land.

The vote of the Russian Jews will cut a decided figure in the coming election.

LIBEL CASE DISMISSED.

EDITOR STEIN SET FREE YESTERDAY.

Prosecutor Snyder Was Not in Court When the Case Was Called and the Case Was Dismissed.

The case against Editor Orth H. Stein, of The Looking Glass, was dismissed by Judge Landrum for want of prosecution.

Editor Stein was charged with criminal libel. The original prosecutor was Dr. O. Henley Snyder.

The Looking Glass of week before last contained an article about Dr. Snyder, in which it was charged that he was a plagiarist. The article was signed "H. Snyder."

Dr. Snyder swore out a warrant for Editor Stein and had him arrested on the 19th instant. The case has been set for a hearing before Judge Landrum at two different times. It was first set for trial on last Friday, but at that time the prosecutor had the case continued until yesterday, on the ground that he could not get all his witnesses together.

Yesterday, shortly before the trial, the defendant was present. Dr. Snyder left a few minutes before the hour for the trial, saying he was going after the defendant.

He was still absent when the case was called, and upon motion of Mr. Stein's counsel, Attorneys Garrett & Neuville, the case was dismissed.

The defense stated, however, that they had their case had come to trial so the facts could have been brought out in the evidence.

Dr. Snyder appeared in court at the end of an hour after the case was dismissed. He appeared much displeased that the case was dismissed in his absence. He declared that he would go immediately and swear out another warrant, but so far he has not done so.

When you visit New York stop at the new Hotel Empire. Surface cars from all railway stations to hotel door. American and European plans. Most modern hotel in the metropolis. For information address W. Johnston, Quinn, manager.

The St. Charles Inn. Boulevard, near Ponce de Leon avenue. In sight of everything new and convenient. Good beds, good table, especially desirable for schools and parties; \$1.50 per day for room and bath. Breakfast included. Free door. Address P. O. Box 54, or telephone 1565, 3 calls. nov 25 im

PETER LYNCH. 15 Whitehall and 1 Mitchell street, and branch store 205 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnips, such as the following: red top, white flat Dutch, white globe, yellow globe, red top globe, pomeranian











